World Production and Trade

United States Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington, D.C. 20250

Weekly Roundup

WR 24-87

June 17, 1987

The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following developments in world agriculture and trade.

EXPORT SALES

U.S. Wheat Exports Up in 1986/87 Marketing Year. Exports of wheat for the 1986/87 marketing year which ended on May 31, totaled 24.558 million metric tons compared to 22.314 million tons for the 1985/86 marketing year. This represents an increase of 10 percent above the previous year, but is about one-third below the five-year average.

Sales of corn, grain sorghum, rice and cotton for the current marketing year continue to show upward movements. The following table compares accumulated exports and outstanding sales for similar periods in the 1985/86 and the 1986/87 marketing years as reported under FAS's Export Sales Reporting Program. Data for 1985/86 are as of June 5, 1986, while data for 1986/87 are as of June 4, 1987. Accumulated exports are commodities which have been sold and exported. Outstanding sales are commodities which have been sold but not yet exported.

The 1985/86 data for corn and grain sorghum have been adjusted to include shipments reported during the month of September, so a meaningful comparison can be made. Data are measured in thousand units (metric tons/bales).

COMMODITY	YEAR BEGINNING	ACCUMULATED EXPORTS 85/86	ACCUMULATED EXPORTS 86/87	OUTSTANDING SALES 85/86	OUTSTANDING SALES 86/87
Wheat	June 1	22,314	24,558	-	-
Corn	Sept. 1	27,847	29,737	3,061	6,532
Grain Sorghum	Sept. 1	3,632	3,735	893	1,168
Soybeans	Sept. 1	18,200	16,894	1,245	1,917
Rice	Aug. 1	1,336	2,129	317	374
Cotton	Aug. 1	1,704	5,394	212	1,237
NEW MARKETING YEAR		86/87	87/88	86/87	87/88
Wheat	June 1	163	250	5,200	8,892

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GRAIN AND FEED

BRAZIL Purchases Large Volume of EUROPEAN COMMUNITY Wheat. The United States continues to lose ground in the Brazilian wheat market due to a lack of price competitiveness with heavily subsidized French wheat. Brazil has rejected most U.S. offers of wheat on recent tenders in favor of French wheat, currently priced about $30 per ton lower than U.S. offer prices. French wheat sales to Brazil already total 375,000 tons for calendar 1987, compared with past average French sales to Brazil of 50,000 tons annually. Argentina, Canada and the United States have been the traditional suppliers to Brazil. However, the United States, unlike Canada and Argentina, does not have a trade agreement with Brazil protecting market share, and has consequently been most affected by the increased French sales.

COTTON

U.S. Cotton Exports for April Show Seasonal Decline. U.S. cotton exports for April declined seasonally, but remained substantial. The Census Bureau reports April exports totaled 563,900 bales valued at $133.1 million, compared to April 1986 exports of 172,600 bales. Major destinations in 1987 were Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and the EC. Cumulative August-April exports were 4.5 million bales. Total 1986/87 U.S. cotton exports are forecast at 6.7 million bales.

COFFEE

WORLD Coffee Production Forecast To Increase Substantially. The first USDA forecast of world green coffee production for 1987/88 is 97.8 million 60-kilogram bags, up 27 percent from the revised 77.1-million-bag crop a year earlier and the largest outturn since 1981/82 when 98.2 million bags were harvested. Virtually the entire projected increase can be attributed to South American production, forecast at 50.5 million bags, up 20.7 million from last year.

Brazil, the world's largest producer, is expected to harvest a coffee crop of 35 million bags in 1987/88, more than two and one-half times as large as the drought-reduced 13.9-million-bag crop of 1986/87. Rainfall and temperatures were exceptionally favorable for development of this year's crop and the high prices received for the 1986 harvest have allowed growers to apply adequate management practices to their coffee trees before and after flowering. Coffee cherries, especially in Northeast Sao Paulo and Southwest Minas Gerais, have developed to above average size. The good management practices and favorable weather, coupled with trees being on the "on-year" cycle, have created an environment for a bumper 1987/88 coffee crop. Attractive coffee prices during the first half of 1986 led to a surge of new plantings, estimated at 80 million coffee seedlings on 50,000 hectares. Although the most recent plantings will not produce any coffee for several years, the total coffee tree population is now estimated at 3.96 billion trees planted on 3.4 million hectares. The 1987/88 crop is estimated to be harvested from 3.75 billion trees.

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In Colombia, coffee production in 1987/88 is forecast at 10.7 million bags, down 3 percent from last year's revised crop of 11.0 million bags and down 11 percent from the 1985/86 output of 12.0 million. The 1.4-million-bag downward revision made for the 1986/87 estimate is the result of greater-than-anticipated yield losses from unfavorable weather conditions. In addition, coffee rust has spread into new areas, increasing control costs and in some cases, reducing productivity.

Ecuador's coffee production in 1987/88 is forecast at 1.95 million bags, 14 percent less than last year's revised record of 2.27 million. The use of chemicals and fertilizers is expected to be reduced for the upcoming crop because of lower coffee prices. Further, the 1987/88 harvest could likely be lower in quality because of bad weather during the fruiting and maturing stages. Excessive rainfall followed by long hours of continuous sunshine left leaves and berries in a stressed condition.

The 1987/88 coffee production forecast of 15.7 million bags for North and Central America and the Caribbean region is 2 percent below last year's outturn. Mexico, the largest producer in this region, is forecast to produce a record 4.85-million-bag crop, 5 percent above last year and 2 percent more than the previous high set in 1985/86. Coffee production incentive programs have contributed to the increase. Some program provisions include: free nursery stock, loans of special chemical applicators and discount-priced fertilizer. In Guatemala, output is forecast at 2.65 million bags, an increase of 5 percent over the 1986/87 harvest, but less than the record 1978/79 output of 2.83 million. During the latter part of 1986 and early 1987, rainfall was scarce. In early March, rains fell over most of the coffee area providing enough moisture to set blooms for the 1987/88 crop. In El Salvador, the 1987/88 forecast of 1.76 million bags is 8 percent less than a year earlier and the lowest outturn in 25 years. The principal reasons for the decline have been low returns to producers, uncertainty about the government's land reform program, persistent coffee disease problems (especially coffee rust) and damage caused by the coffee bean borer. The late start of the rainy season is also expected to significantly affect flowering and lower yields. The Costa Rican coffee crop, forecast at 2.3 million bags, is virtually unchanged from last year's outturn. The weather this year has been favorable throughout the blossoming season in the Central Valley.

Africa's crop is forecast at 20.6 million bags, up 3 percent from last year. In Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), the forecast of 4.5 million bags is up 12 percent from the 1986/87 crop. The increase in output during 1987/88 is due in part to increased rainfall and a milder dry season. The government is pursuing an aggressive program to reach a production target of 6.0 million bags by the year 2000 and arrest the downward trend in coffee output. Thirty-three coffee propagation centers resumed operation in 1986. By December 1986, more than 10,000 cuttings were available for the 1987 planting program. About 60 percent of existing plantations have trees 15 years old and about 25 percent have trees over 25 years of age.

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Kenya's 1987/88 crop is forecast at 1.9 million bags, an increase of 65,000 bags over the previous year. The most important coffee development in recent years was the introduction of a disease-resistant variety known as Ruiru 11, though adoption by farmers has been slower than expected. After the drought of 1984, coffee yields improved significantly with the return of normal weather, higher use of fertilizer and chemicals, improved pruning methods and higher density planting. In Ethiopia, the 1987/88 forecast of 2.9 million bags is down 6 percent from a year earlier and 450,000 bags less than the previous high in 1982/83. Recently, lower productivity has been due to the aging of the trees, coffee berry disease, reduction in the availability of extension services to the peasant grower (who farms about 85 percent of total area), and low applications of pesticides and fertilizer.

Asian 1987/88 coffee production is forecast at 10.2 million bags, 3 percent less than last year, due mostly to a 583,000-bag decline expected in India. The forecast for India of 2.25 million bags is down 21 percent from a year earlier because of the prevalence of extremely hot dry weather in southern India, particularly Kerala state. Indonesia, the largest producer in this region, is expecting to harvest 5.7 million bags in 1987/88, 100,000 bags less than last year, because relatively lower coffee prices are expected to reduce harvesting efforts by farmers.

Coffee production estimates by region are as follows in 1,000 60-kilogram bags:

Region	Revised 1986/87	Forecast 1987/88
North and Central America and the Caribbean	16,053	15,718
South America	29,858	50,512
Africa	19,902	20,571
Asia	10,467	10,163
Oceania	806	856
Total	77,086	97,820

CREDIT NOTES

GSM-102 Actions Announced for ALGERIA, IRAQ and YEMEN. USDA reallocated $10.0 million in credit guarantees to provide for sales of U.S. tobacco to Algeria. USDA announced an additional $11.5 million in credit guarantees to Iraq to provide for sales of dry edible beans, peas, lentils, rice, wood products and wool. USDA announced an addition $10.0 million in guarantees for sales of U.S. rice and mixed poultry feed to Yemen.

GSM-103 Action Announced for Iraq. USDA announced an additional $5.0 million in intermediate credit guarantees for sales of U.S. tobacco to Iraq.

P.L. 480 Agreement Signed With Madagascar. The P.L. 480, Title I sales agreement with Madagascar provides for the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities valued at $8.0 million. The agreement provides $6.0 million for approximately 16,000 tons of vegetable oil and $2.0 million for approximately 18,500 tons of wheat.

WORLD FOOD PRICES

Food Prices Steady or Higher in Most WORLD Capitals. The total price figure for 15 surveyed food products was higher or stayed relatively constant in most of the 15 world capitals reported on recently by U.S. agricultural attaches or counselors. The exceptions were Canberra, Pretoria and Washington, D.C. The downturn in prices in these cities was largely due to the decline in the value of currency against the U.S. dollar in Canberra and Pretoria and the decline in butter prices in Washington, D.C.

It is important to keep in mind when comparing these prices that they reflect purchases more typical of U.S. consumers than those of other capitals. Fluctuations in the local currency/dollar exchange rate also account for much of the variation in the surveyed prices. Differences in quality, packing and seasonal variation in supply also will affect any strict comparison between prices.

This survey is taken in 15 world capital cities during May and November each year. The retail prices quoted were derived by averaging retail prices for each of 15 food products taken from randomly sampled food stores within each capital's metropolitan area.

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The following tables illustrate the results of FAS' survey of average retail food prices in selected world capitals conducted in May 1987. Data are in U.S. dollars per kg or units as indicated and converted at current exchange rates.

Item	Bern	Bonn	Bras-ilia	Buenos Aires	Can-berra	London	Madrid	Mexico City
Steak,sirloin,boneless....	29.19	11.30	4.06	3.80	4.99	12.92	9.74	3.78
Roast, pork, boneless.....	10.92	5.33	3.14	4.43	3.17	6.21	5.93	2.99
Broilers, whole...........	4.06	2.47	1.44	1.77	2.74	2.64	2.59	1.16
Eggs, large, dozen........	3.84	1.36	.59	1.01	1.39	1.84	1.52	.56
Butter....................	11.10	4.52	5.17	2.69	2.64	3.36	8.38	4.29
Cheese,Cheddar,Emmenthaler	11.75	7.84	5.65	7.59	3.60	4.57	9.24	5.43
Milk, whole, liter........	1.07	.60	.34	.28	.49	.66	.60	.29
Oil, cooking, liter.......	3.21	.88	.50	1.11	1.85	1.30	2.31	.79
Potatoes..................	.80	.38	.59	.51	.48	.72	.55	.52
Apples....................	1.71	1.41	1.80	1.14	.71	1.46	1.15	1.76
Oranges...................	1.72	1.25	.27	.89	1.03	1.61	1.08	.20
Flour.....................	1.28	.72	.17	.28	.75	.46	.62	.79
Rice......................	1.92	2.09	.46	1.01	.75	1.39	1.51	.36
Sugar.....................	.87	1.08	.44	.75	.57	.80	.92	.16
Coffee....................	10.94	11.95	3.16	8.23	11.02	11.07	6.86	3.00
TOTAL.....................	94.3	53.18	27.78	35.49	36.18	51.01	53.00	26.08
(Total November 1986).....	90.37	49.47	25.14	35.77	43.69	40.21	49.49	18.60

Bonn: Steak, sirloin,--bone-in

Item	Ottawa	Paris	Pre-toria	Rome	Seoul	Stock-holm	Tokyo	Wash D.C.
Steak,sirloin,boneless....	7.96	12.53	5.75	11.60	7.69	20.97	53.45	10.56
Roast, pork, boneless.....	5.08	6.96	2.88	6.42	4.33	20.82	13.45	5.71
Broilers, whole...........	2.99	4.75	1.87	4.13	2.27	7.07	5.76	1.48
Eggs, large, dozen........	.74	1.66	.82	1.74	1.19	3.37	1.08	.73
Butter....................	4.51	5.33	2.13	5.54	4.94	5.57	9.16	3.99
Cheese,Cheddar,Emmenthaler	8.43	7.05	3.68	8.72	9.74	9.11	8.73	6.88
Milk, whole, liter........	.88	.78	.45	.87	.87	.72	1.40	.46
Oil, cooking, liter.......	1.66	1.53	1.23	.94	1.45	6.76	2.76	2.03
Potatoes..................	1.46	1.16	.65	.46	.67	.74	2.93	1.04
Apples....................	1.63	1.43	.66	1.55	2.66	1.89	3.81	1.85
Oranges...................	1.63	1.60	.39	1.55	N/A	1.38	3.87	1.17
Flour.....................	1.09	.98	.49	.55	.33	.99	1.60	.46
Rice......................	1.66	1.60	.79	1.59	1.25	2.41	2.81	.86
Sugar.....................	.34	1.10	.53	1.02	.75	1.14	1.64	.77
Coffee....................	7.06	7.42	10.80	9.19	15.69	8.71	24.40	7.47
TOTAL.....................	47.12	55.88	33.12	55.87	53.83	91.65	136.85	45.46
(Total November 1986).....	47.88	47.24	36.86	52.38	50.65	87.61	107.77	48.56

Note: One kilogram=2.2046 pounds; One liter=1.0567 quarts.
Seoul: Oranges excluded.

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

The status of USDA's Export Enhancement Program as of June 11, 1987, was as follows in metric tons:

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY/RESULTS	
69. Israel wheat	May 29, '87	200,000	
68. Bangladesh wheat	May 22, '87	100,000	
67. Soviet Union wheat	Apr. 30, '87	4,000,000	COMPLETE
66. Turkey rice	Apr. 3, '87	70,000	
65. Colombia barley malt	Apr. 3, '87	15,000	
64. Iraq table eggs	Feb. 20, '87	189 million eggs	
63. Canary Islands poultry	Feb. 9, '87	5,000	Sold 1,000
62. Nigeria wheat	Jan. 28, '87	500,000	
61. China wheat	Jan. 26, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
60. Iraq wheat	Jan. 16, '87	800,000	Sold 495,000
59. Switzerland barley or sorghum	Jan. 16, '87	250,000	Sold 9,000
58. Poland wheat	Jan. 7, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
57. Poland barley or sorghum	Dec. 31, '86	200,000	Sold 137,000
56. Romania wheat	Dec. 23, '86	250,000	
55. Iraq poultry	Dec. 22, '86	60,000	COMPLETE
54. Dominican Republic table eggs	Dec. 9, '86	25 million eggs	Sold 11.1 million eggs
53. Zanzibar wheat flour	Dec. 9, '86	20,000	Sold 6,000
52. Tunisia barley	Dec. 1, '86	150,000	
51. Gulf countries (Bahrain Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates) dairy cattle	Oct. 30, '86	1,500 head	Sold 740
50. West Africa (Cameroon Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo) wheat	Oct. 30, '86	345,000	Sold 94,750
49. Dominican Republic poultry	Oct. 29, '86	1,500	Sold 1,133
48. Philippines barley malt	Oct. 20, '86	60,000	Sold 25,000
47. Cameroon wheat flour	Oct. 14, '86	20,000	
46. Romania barley	Sept. 24, '86	200,000	Sold 125,000
45. Venezuela barley malt	Sept. 4, '86	100,000	
44. Cyprus barley	Aug. 26, '86	150,000	Sold 118,000
43. Canary Islands wheat	Aug. 8, '86	100,000	
42. Egypt semolina	Aug. 6, '86	30,000	Sold 23,000
41. Soviet Union wheat	Aug. 1, '86	4,000,000	EXPIRED
40. Canary Is. dairy cattle	July 28, '86	3,000 head	Sold 2,825
39. Hong Kong table eggs	July 28, '86	44 million eggs	COMPLETE
38. Senegal wheat	July 17, '86	100,000	COMPLETE
37. India vegetable oil	July 8, '86	25,000	COMPLETE
36. Jordan barley	June 17, '86	60,000	
35. Israel barley	June 17, '86	200,000	Sold 66,682
34. Tunisia dairy cattle	May 29, '86	4,000 head	COMPLETE

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

33.	Algeria dairy cattle	May 29, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
32.	Sri Lanka wheat	May 16, '86	125,000	COMPLETE
		March 5, '87	95,000	Sold 85,000
31.	Saudi Arabia barley	May 7, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 6, '86	250,000	COMPLETE
		Sept. 16, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 8, '86	200,000	COMPLETE (201,000)
		Jan. 5, '87	1,250,000	COMPLETE
		May 15, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
30.	Algeria barley	Apr. 17, '86	500,000	Sold 36,000
29.	Morocco dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	4,000 head	COMPLETE
28.	Turkey dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
27.	Egypt dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	6,000 head	COMPLETE
		Sept. 12, '86	10,000 head	Sold 2,801
26.	Yemen poultry feed	Apr. 14, '86	150,000	Sold 8,665
25.	Yugoslavia wheat	Apr. 10, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
		June 24, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 7, '86	500,000	Sold 213,050
24.	Indonesia dairy cattle	Apr. 9, '86	7,500 head	COMPLETE
23.	Syria wheat	Apr. 8, '86	700,000	CANCELLED
22.	Benin wheat	Apr. 7, '86	45,000	Sold 30,000
21.	Algeria table eggs	Apr. 4, '86	500 million eggs	
20.	Iraq dairy cattle	Apr. 4, '86	6,500 head	Sold 2,028
19.	Jordan wheat	Mar. 19, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
		June 20, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 31, '86	225,000	COMPLETE
18.	Tunisia wheat	Mar. 18, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 22, '86	800,000	Sold 300,000
17.	Algeria wheat flour	Feb. 25, '86	100,000	
16.	Algeria semolina	Feb. 11, '86	250,000	Sold 30,000
15.	Philippines wheat	Jan. 7, '86	150,000	COMPLETE (152,400)
14.	Zaire wheat	Dec. 27, '85	35,000	COMPLETE
		May 15, '86	45,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 17, '86	40,000	COMPLETE
13.	Nigeria barley malt	Dec. 10, '85	100,000	Sold 23,764
12.	Iraq wheat flour	Dec. 9, '85	150,000	COMPLETE
		Jan. 7, '87	175,000	Sold 25,000
11.	Egypt poultry	Nov. 26, '85	8,000	COMPLETE
		Mar. 21, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
		June 18, '86	5,000	COMPLETE
		July 8, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 19, '86	25,000	Sold 22,500
		Feb. 27, '87	6,000	
10.	Zaire wheat flour	Nov. 18, '85	64,000	COMPLETE
		May 15, '86	30,000	Sold 15,000
9.	Philippines wheat flour	Nov. 15, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

8. Jordan rice	Nov. 8, '85	40,000	Sold 38,700
	Jan. 13, '87	60,000	
7. Turkey wheat	Oct. 16, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (506,600)
	May 8, '86	500,000	Sold 248,000
6. Morocco wheat	Sept. 30, '85	1,500,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 9, '86	790,000	COMPLETE
5. Yemen wheat	Sept. 6, '85	100,000	COMPLETE
	Jan. 26, '87	100,000	Sold 25,000
4. Yemen wheat flour	Aug. 20, '85	50,000	COMPLETE
	Apr. 14, '86	100,000	COMPLETE
	May 18, '87	100,000	Sold 50,000
3. Egypt wheat	July 26, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 30, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (512,500)
	June 24, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	July 29, '86	52,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 8, '86	1,000,000	Sold 568,000
2. Egypt wheat flour	July 2, '85	600,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 6, '86	600,000	
1. Algeria wheat (ex durum)	June 4, '85	1,000,000	COMPLETE
wheat (ex durum)	Apr. 10, '86	1,000,000	Sold 612,000
durum	Nov. 10, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
durum	Mar. 16, '87	300,000	Sold 236,000

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY
Announced as of June 11, 1987

Announced to Date	28,115,680 tons grains and products (grain equivalent)
	758 million table eggs
	140,500 tons frozen poultry
	52,500 head dairy cattle
	25,000 tons vegetable oil
Sold to Date	15,745,309 tons wheat
	1,523,596 tons flour (grain equivalent)
	3,386,682 tons barley
	72,610 tons semolina (grain equivalent)
	64,996 tons barley malt (grain equivalent)
	106,000 tons sorghum
	38,700 tons rice
	8,668 tons poultry feed
	25,000 tons vegetable oil
	127,633 tons frozen poultry
	39,894 head dairy cattle
	54,572,004 table eggs

Total Sales Value:	$1,974.8 million
Estimated Bonus Book Value:	$1,336.0 million
Market Value of Awards:	$948.5 million

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Selected International Prices

Item	June 16, 1987		Change from a week ago	A year ago
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/	$ per MT	$ per bu.	$ per MT	$ per MT
Wheat:				
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.	144.00	3.92	+2.00	N.Q.
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%....	138.00	3.76	+3.00	130.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.	123.00	3.35	+3.00	114.00
No. 3 H.A.D..............	163.00	4.44	-3.00	157.00
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum10/	156.00	4.25	-4.00	N.Q.
Feed grains:				
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn....	N.Q.	--	--	117.00
Soybeans and meal:				
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.........	241.15	6.56	+15.90	211.60
Brazil 47/48% Soya Pellets11/	240.00	--	+29.00	189.00
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal..12/	233.00	--	+28.00	181.00
U.S. FARM PRICES 3/				
Wheat.....................	88.54	2.41	+1.47	80.09
Barley....................	63.84	1.39	+1.38	62.01
Corn......................	66.93	1.70	+0.39	92.13
Sorghum...................	60.41	2.74 2/	+1.10	86.64
Broilers..................	1,031.75	--	+38.80	1,273.60
EC IMPORT LEVIES				
Wheat 5/..................	230.23	6.27	-1.83	172.43
Barley....................	226.65	4.93	+0.33	167.08
Corn......................	204.77	5.20	-2.36	149.81
Sorghum...................	215.20	5.47	-2.79	162.08
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.........	519.00	--	-10.00	341.00
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 7/ 9/				
Common wheat(feed quality)	219.51	5.97	-2.69	195.70
Bread wheat (min. quality)	229.74	6.25	-2.81	207.84
Maize.....................	229.74	5.84	-2.81	207.84
Barley and all other feed grains, excluding maize.	219.51	--	-2.69	195.70
Broilers 4/ 6/............	1,604.00	--	-41.00	1,402.00
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)				
Wheat	N.A.	--	--	N.A.
Barley....................	N.A.	--	--	N.A.
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.........	422.00	--	-8.00	251.00

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Hundredweight (CWT). 3/ Five-day moving average. 4/ EC category--70 percent whole chicken. 5/ Reflects lower EC export subsidy--down to 20.00 ECU/100 bag effective 9/14/83 from 22.50 ECU/100 bag set in 2/83. 6/ F.o.b. price for R.T.C. broilers at West German border. 7/ Reference price. 8/ Reflects change in level set by EC. 9/ Changes may be due partly to exchange rate fluctuations and/or ECU payments. 10/ September/October shipment. 11/ June/September shipment. 12/ October/December shipment. N.A.=None authorized. N.Q.=Not quoted. Note: Basis July delivery.

FAS Circulars: Market Information For Agricultural Exporters

As an agricultural exporter, you need timely, reliable information on changing consumer preferences, needs of foreign buyers, and the supply and demand situation in countries around the world.

The Foreign Agricultural Service can provide that information in its commodity circulars.

World agricultural information and updates on special FAS export services for the food and agricultural trade all are available in these periodic circulars.

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